



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
[www.uspto.gov](http://www.uspto.gov)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/766,473	01/19/2001	Steven D. Kim	050906-1050	1039
24504 7590 11/17/2008 THOMAS, KAYDEN, HORSTEMEYER & RISLEY, LLP 600 GALLERIA PARKWAY, S.E. STE 1500 ATLANTA, GA 30339-5994				
EXAMINER				
AILES, BENJAMIN A				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2442				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
11/17/2008		PAPER		

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

## Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

09/766,473

**Applicant(s)**

KIM ET AL.

**Examiner**

BENJAMIN AILES

**Art Unit**

2442

**Period for Reply** -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 July 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 8, 9, 12-15, 18, 22, 23 and 26-38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 8, 9, 12-15, 18, 22, 23 and 26-38 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-854/854-CC)
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date See Continuation Sheet

Continuation of Attachment(s) 3. Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08), Paper No(s)/Mail Date :2/21/08,9/15/08,10/2/08,10/2/08,10/14/08.

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 03 July 2008 has been entered.
2. Claims 8, 9, 12-15, 18, 22, 23 and 26-38 remain pending.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

4. Claims 12, 14, 18, 26, 27, 29, 33, 34 and 36-38 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Frailong et al. (US 6,496,858 B1), hereinafter referred to as Frailong, in view of Wall et al. (US 2001/0037380 A1), hereinafter referred to as Wall.

5. Regarding claim 12, Frailong teaches a method of synchronizing configuration parameters (col. 5, ll. 16-19) on a server with a database of stored configuration parameters (col. 5, ll. 24-26) comprising:

automatically updating at least one application program configuration parameter on the server in response to receiving an update of at least one corresponding stored application configuration parameter in said database (col. 17, ll. 54-59).

Frailong teaches the synchronization of configuration parameters but does not explicitly teach "the update initiated by a particular customer of a web hosting provider" and the "configuration parameter defines at least in part a quantity of a resource on the server." However, in related art, Wall teaches on these two aspects of the claimed invention. First, Wall teaches "the update initiated by a particular customer of a web hosting provider" wherein Wall teaches requests by users to perform updates to web site parameters and documents to be conducted by the web site hosting computer system (p. 1, para. 0005, 0019). Corresponding information to the user account is adjusted appropriately with respect to goods and services that are needed to be personalized and configured (p. 1, para. 0005). Second, Wall teaches "configuration parameter defines at least in part a quantity of a resource on the server" wherein Wall teaches the determination of web documents needed for acquisition by the web site hosting provider in response to the user's request with respect to personalization and

configuration (p. 1, para. 0005). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have found it obvious to combine the teachings of Wall with Frailong. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Wall wherein Wall teaches the direct access by users to handle web site maintenance and be assisted by a web site hosting provider to help users that may lack the expertise necessary to maintain a web site (Wall, p. 1, para. 0002-3).

6. Regarding claim 14, Frailong and Wall teach the method wherein the set of resources comprises a network address (Frailong, col. 5, ll. 37-40).

7. Regarding claim 18, Frailong discloses an information processing system comprising:

at least one network server running at least one application program, wherein application program operation is defined at least in part by a set of configuration parameters stored on said at least one network server and associated with said application program operation (col. 4, ll. 58-65, device contains APIs and communications with a remote server);

a database separate from said at least one network server and storing a copy of said set of configuration parameters (col. 5, ll. 30-36, remote management stores configuration parameters in a repository); and

means for automatically maintaining synchronization between said set of configuration parameters stored on said at least one network server and said copy of said set of configuration parameters stored in said database.

Frailong teaches the synchronization of configuration parameters but does not explicitly teach “the update initiated by a particular customer of a web hosting provider” and the “configuration parameter defines at least in part a quantity of a resource on the server.” However, in related art, Wall teaches on these two aspects of the claimed invention. First, Wall teaches “the update initiated by a particular customer of a web hosting provider” wherein Wall teaches requests by users to perform updates to web site parameters and documents to be conducted by the web site hosting computer system (p. 1, para. 0005, 0019). Corresponding information to the user account is adjusted appropriately with respect to goods and services that are needed to be personalized and configured (p. 1, para. 0005). Second, Wall teaches “configuration parameter defines at least in part a quantity of a resource on the server” wherein Wall teaches the determination of web documents needed for acquisition by the web site hosting provider in response to the user’s request with respect to personalization and configuration (p. 1, para. 0005). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant’s invention would have found it obvious to combine the teachings of Wall with Frailong. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Wall wherein Wall teaches the direct access by users to handle web site maintenance and be assisted by a web site hosting provider to help users that may lack the expertise necessary to maintain a web site (Wall, p. 1, para. 0002-3).

8. Regarding claim 26, Frailong discloses an information processing system comprising:

at least one network server running at least one application program, wherein application program operation is defined at least in part by a set of configuration parameters stored on said at least one network server and associated with said application program operation (col. 4, ll. 58-65, device contains APIs and communications with a remote server);

a database separate from said at least one network server and storing a copy of said set of configuration parameters (col. 5, ll. 30-36, remote management stores configuration parameters in a repository); and

means for automatically maintaining synchronization between said set of configuration parameters stored on said at least one network server and said copy of said set of configuration parameters stored in said database.

Frailong teaches the synchronization of configuration parameters but does not explicitly teach "the update initiated by a particular customer of a web hosting provider" and the "configuration parameter defines at least in part a quantity of a resource on the server." However, in related art, Wall teaches on these two aspects of the claimed invention. First, Wall teaches "the update initiated by a particular customer of a web hosting provider" wherein Wall teaches requests by users to perform updates to web site parameters and documents to be conducted by the web site hosting computer system (p. 1, para. 0005, 0019). Corresponding information to the user account is adjusted appropriately with respect to goods and services that are needed to be personalized and configured (p. 1, para. 0005). Second, Wall teaches "configuration parameter defines at least in part a quantity of a resource on the server" wherein Wall



teaches the determination of web documents needed for acquisition by the web site hosting provider in response to the user's request with respect to personalization and configuration (p. 1, para. 0005). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have found it obvious to combine the teachings of Wall with Frailong. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Wall wherein Wall teaches the direct access by users to handle web site maintenance and be assisted by a web site hosting provider to help users that may lack the expertise necessary to maintain a web site (Wall, p. 1, para. 0002-3).

9. Regarding claim 27, Frailong and Wall teach the method wherein the server is operated by a web-hosting providing (Wall, p. 1, para. 0005) and each application program configuration parameter defines at least in part a set of resources on the server available to a particular customer of the web hosting provider (Frailong, col. 5, ll. 37-40 and Wall, p. 1, para. 0005).

10. Regarding claim 29, Frailong and Wall teach the method wherein the set of resources comprises a network address (Frailong, col. 5, ll. 37-40).

11. Regarding claim 33, Frailong teaches a method of synchronizing configuration parameters (col. 5, ll. 16-19) on a server with a database of stored configuration parameters (col. 5, ll. 24-26) comprising:

automatically updating at least one application program configuration parameter on the server in response to receiving an update of at least one corresponding stored application configuration parameter in said database (col. 17, ll. 54-59).

Frailong teaches the synchronization of configuration parameters but does not explicitly teach “the update initiated by a particular customer of a web hosting provider” and the “configuration parameter defines at least in part a quantity of a resource on the server.” However, in related art, Wall teaches on these two aspects of the claimed invention. First, Wall teaches “the update initiated by a particular customer of a web hosting provider” wherein Wall teaches requests by users to perform updates to web site parameters and documents to be conducted by the web site hosting computer system (p. 1, para. 0005, 0019). Corresponding information to the user account is adjusted appropriately with respect to goods and services that are needed to be personalized and configured (p. 1, para. 0005). Second, Wall teaches “configuration parameter defines at least in part a quantity of a resource on the server” wherein Wall teaches the determination of web documents needed for acquisition by the web site hosting provider in response to the user’s request with respect to personalization and configuration (p. 1, para. 0005). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant’s invention would have found it obvious to combine the teachings of Wall with Frailong. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Wall wherein Wall teaches the direct access by users to handle web site maintenance and be assisted by a web site hosting provider to help users that may lack the expertise necessary to maintain a web site (Wall, p. 1, para. 0002-3).

12. Regarding claim 34, Frailong and Wall teach the system wherein the server is operated by a web-hosting provider and the quantity of the resource is made available to a particular customer of the web hosting provider (Wall, p. 1, para. 0005).

13. Regarding claim 36, Frailong and Wall teach the system wherein the automatically updating further comprises:

updating the corresponding stored application configuration parameter in said database in response to a request from the particular user (Wall, p. 1, para. 0019);

triggering a daemon to run on the server, wherein the triggering is responsive to the updating the corresponding stored application configuration parameter in said database (Frailong, col. 17, ll. 54-59).

14. Regarding claim 37, Frailong and Wall teach the system wherein the automatically updating further comprises:

receiving a request, from the particular user, for an update to the corresponding stored application configuration parameter in said database (Wall, p. 1, para. 0019);

updating the corresponding stored application configuration parameter in said database, responsive to the receiving (Frailong, col. 17, ll. 54-59);

triggering a daemon to run on the server, wherein the triggering is responsive to the updating the corresponding stored application configuration parameter in said database (Frailong, col. 17, ll. 54-59).

15. Regarding claim 38, Frailong and Wall teach the system wherein the automatically updating further comprises:

receiving a selection, from the particular user, of the corresponding stored application configuration parameter in said database, from one of a plurality of stored application configuration parameters (Wall, p. 1, para. 0019);

receiving a request, from the particular user, for an update to the selected corresponding stored application configuration parameter in said database (Wall, p. 1, para. 0019);

updating the selected corresponding stored application configuration parameter in said database, responsive to the receiving (Frailong, col. 17, ll. 54-59);

triggering a daemon to run on the server, wherein the triggering is responsive to the updating the selected corresponding stored application configuration parameter in said database (Frailong, col. 17, ll. 54-59).

16. Claims 8 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Frailong and Wall in view of Wilson (US 6,718,347).

17. Regarding claim 8, Frailong teaches the updating of information in a database (col. 17, ll. 54-59) but does not explicitly teach reversing a database update in the event of an indication of an error during the process of updating the server. However, in related art, Wilson teaches on this aspect wherein Wilson teaches the detection of errors when performing database operations and when an error has been detected commands can be re-executed. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicants' invention would have found it obvious to incorporate the teachings of Wilson with the teachings of Frailong and Wall. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such a combination as suggested by Wilson wherein Wilson teaches the importance of coherence between databases on separate servers (col. 2, ll. 50-58) and the reduction of error occurrences (col. 19, ll. 11-14).

18. Regarding claim 9, Frailong teaches the updating of information in a database (col. 17, ll. 54-59) but does not explicitly teach the method of additionally comprising suspending a database update for a predefined period. However, in related art, Wilson teaches on this aspect wherein Wilson teaches the usage of a timer to delay open database commands. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicants' invention would have found it obvious to incorporate the teachings of Wilson with the teachings of Frailong. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such a combination as suggested by Wilson wherein Wilson teaches the importance of coherence between databases on separate servers (col. 2, ll. 50-58) and the reduction of error occurrences (col. 19, ll. 11-14).

19. Claims 13, 15, 22, 23, 28, 30-32 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Frailong and Wall in view of Dan et al. (US 6,560,639 B1), hereinafter referred to as Dan.

20. Regarding claim 13, Frailong teaches the configuration information being related to resources available to a client but does not explicitly teach the set of resources comprising disk space. However, in related art, the set of resources including disk space is deemed an obvious variation in view of Dan wherein Dan teaches the use of a database which is made available as a network resource to a client over a network (fig. 2, item 50). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicants' invention to incorporate the teachings of Dan with Frailong by providing a set of resources on the server including disk space in order to provide users an interface with a web management server side application. One of ordinary skill in the

art would have been motivated to combine Dan with Frailong in order to enable a user to interface to remote disk space efficiently (Dan, col. 2, ll. 11-15).

21. Regarding claim 15, Frailong teaches the configuration information being related to resources available to a client but does not explicitly teach the set of resources comprising memory space. However, in related art, the set of resources including memory space is deemed an obvious variation in view of Dan wherein Dan teaches the use of a database which is made available as a network resource to a client over a network (fig. 2, item 50). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicants' invention to incorporate the teachings of Dan with Frailong by providing a set of resources on the server including memory space in order to provide users an interface with a web management server side application. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Dan with Frailong in order to enable a user to interface to remote memory space efficiently (Dan, col. 2, ll. 11-15).

22. Regarding claim 22, Frailong teaches the configuration information being related to resources available to a client but does not explicitly teach the set of resources comprising communication bandwidth. However, in related art, the set of resources including communication bandwidth is deemed an obvious variation in view of Dan wherein Dan teaches the use of a database that is made available as a network resource to a client over a network (fig. 2, item 50). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicants' invention to incorporate the teachings of Dan with Frailong by providing a set of resources on the server including communication bandwidth in order to provide users an efficient or fast interface with a

web management server side application. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Dan with Frailong in order to enable a user to interface to remote locations through efficient communication bandwidth (Dan, col. 2, ll. 11-15).

23. Regarding claim 23, Frailong teaches the configuration information being related to resources available to a client but does not explicitly teach the set of resources comprising processor capacity. However, in related art, the set of resources including processor capacity is deemed an obvious variation in view of Dan wherein Dan teaches the use of a database which is made available as a network resource to a client over a network (fig. 2, item 50). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicants' invention to incorporate the teachings of Dan with Frailong by providing a set of resources on the server including processor capacity in order to provide users an interface with a web management server side application. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Dan with Frailong in order to enable a user to interface to remote processor capacity efficiently (Dan, col. 2, ll. 11-15).

24. Regarding claim 28, Frailong teaches the configuration information being related to resources available to a client but does not explicitly teach the set of resources comprising disk space. However, in related art, the set of resources including disk space is deemed an obvious variation in view of Dan wherein Dan teaches the use of a database which is made available as a network resource to a client over a network (fig. 2, item 50). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicants' invention to incorporate the teachings of Dan with Frailong by providing a

set of resources on the server including disk space in order to provide users an interface with a web management server side application. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Dan with Frailong in order to enable a user to interface to remote disk space efficiently (Dan, col. 2, ll. 11-15).

25. Regarding claim 30, Frailong teaches the configuration information being related to resources available to a client but does not explicitly teach the set of resources comprising memory space. However, in related art, the set of resources including memory space is deemed an obvious variation in view of Dan wherein Dan teaches the use of a database which is made available as a network resource to a client over a network (fig. 2, item 50). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicants' invention to incorporate the teachings of Dan with Frailong by providing a set of resources on the server including memory space in order to provide users an interface with a web management server side application. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Dan with Frailong in order to enable a user to interface to remote memory space efficiently (Dan, col. 2, ll. 11-15).

26. Regarding claim 31, Frailong teaches the configuration information being related to resources available to a client but does not explicitly teach the set of resources comprising communication bandwidth. However, in related art, the set of resources including communication bandwidth is deemed an obvious variation in view of Dan wherein Dan teaches the use of a database that is made available as a network resource to a client over a network (fig. 2, item 50). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicants' invention to incorporate the



teachings of Dan with Frailong by providing a set of resources on the server including communication bandwidth in order to provide users an efficient or fast interface with a web management server side application. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Dan with Frailong in order to enable a user to interface to remote locations through efficient communication bandwidth (Dan, col. 2, ll. 11-15).

27. Regarding claim 32, Frailong teaches the configuration information being related to resources available to a client but does not explicitly teach the set of resources comprising processor capacity. However, in related art, the set of resources including processor capacity is deemed an obvious variation in view of Dan wherein Dan teaches the use of a database which is made available as a network resource to a client over a network (fig. 2, item 50). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicants' invention to incorporate the teachings of Dan with Frailong by providing a set of resources on the server including processor capacity in order to provide users an interface with a web management server side application. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Dan with Frailong in order to enable a user to interface to remote processor capacity efficiently (Dan, col. 2, ll. 11-15).

28. Regarding claim 35, Frailong teaches the configuration information being related to resources available to a client but does not explicitly teach the set of resources comprising disk space. However, in related art, the set of resources including disk space is deemed an obvious variation in view of Dan wherein Dan teaches the use of a database which is made available as a network resource to a client over a network (fig.

2, item 50). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicants' invention to incorporate the teachings of Dan with Frailong by providing a set of resources on the server including disk space in order to provide users an interface with a web management server side application. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Dan with Frailong in order to enable a user to interface to remote disk space efficiently (Dan, col. 2, ll. 11-15).

***Response to Arguments***

29. Applicant's arguments, see Remarks, filed 03 July 2008, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 12, 14, 18, 20 and 24-27 under 35 USC 102(e) in view of Frailong (US 6,496,858) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Frailong (US 6,496,858) and Wall et al. (US 2001/0037380 A1).

***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Buchanan (US 5,758,355) teaches the synchronization of server database with client database using distribution tables.

Hackney et al. (US 2002/0065926 A1) teaches a method and system for synchronizing and serving multimedia in a distributed network.

Zollinger et al. (US 5,999,947) teaches distributing database differences corresponding to database change events made to a database table located on a server computer.

Pitzel et al. (US 2006/0265471 A1) teaches a system and method for updating information via a network.

Cruickshank et al. (US 6,522,738 B1) teaches a web site content control via the telephone.

Mangipudi et al. (US 7,058,704 B1) teaches a method and apparatus for implementing a service-level agreement.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Benjamin Ailes whose telephone number is (571)272-3899. The examiner can normally be reached Monday-Friday, 5:30-8:30AM, 1:00-6:00PM, IFP Hoteling schedule.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Caldwell can be reached on 571-272-3868. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/B. A. A./  
Examiner, Art Unit 2442

/Andrew Caldwell/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art  
Unit 2442